VALPARAISO.

Further Details of the Bombardment.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY DESTROYED.

More About Commodore Rodgers' Diplomatic Feats.

Indignation of the English at Their Naval Commander and Resident Minister.

The First Presented with a Wooden Sword and the Latter Turned Out of His Hotel and Club.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE SPANISH FLEET

Preparations to Meet the Formidable Peruvian Iron-Clads.

FRENCH DESIGNS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Important Documents Discovered at Lima Showing that France and England Are Interested in the Spanish-Chilean War.

SPANISH VIEW OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Report of Admiral Nunez to the Spanish Minister at Washington.

A Aspinwall on the 2d inst., arrived at this port yes-rday morning, bringing Valparaiso dates to the 9th M. Callao to the 22d ult, and Panama to the 1st inst.

York brings a very large num m and \$1,072,820 in treasure. The following are

Dur Pacific Squadron Correspondence. United States Stramer Vanderbilt, }
OFF Valparaiso, April 8, 1866.

get off a letter by the last steamer from this L I learn that the Pacific sails to-morrow, and send ondent in this city has doubtless no

en the Vanderbilt, Monadnock and the other ves es had succeeded in getting the day set for and subsequently that he had positively be bombardment. But this is all nonsense, ere is no law or precedent which could t from firing on a belligerent city after due

re found the war had originated in on both sides, which both could explain away, his government, which had been issued when the capture of the sloop Covadonga became known. The Admiral, on receipt of these orders, called on the Commoder and had a long interview with him. The friends and admirers of the Spanish Admiral, Nuñez, gives the following account of this interview, but it has to be received with many grains of allowance for the workings of quick imaginations. It is stated that in communicating the import of his new orders to Commodore Bedgers the Spanish Admiral began by thanking the Commodore for his great courteey in treating with him. The Commodore expressed the hope that though he might differ with a gentleman as to his duties, he should not entertain any harsh feelings towards him or fack in the conseave due him.

The Spanish Admiral then said, among other things, Until you came here. Commodore, I had not received a saticke of sympathy for the very false and unconnortates statistion in which I have been placed—not a particle of advice as to my conduct. In all these months you are the only officer who has not looked on me as if I were a barbarian, and the only one who understood the Seelings of a soldier.

On communicating his intention to bombard the city on the 30th of March, the Admiral was informed that the English and American commanders (Admiral Denham and Commodore Redgers) had decided to prevent the bombardment, and that it would not be permitted.

It is said, by his admirers, that the Spanish Admiral, with great dignity and suawity, replied to Redgers and Klipatrick who was also present)—"Commodore, you are a brave man, and your reputation is world wide, densal Klipatrick, you are also a brave man, and one of reputation. I also have my modest reputation at home. I am a soldier, and obey my order.

However the interview may have progressed, it is certain that the officers parted on good terms and with contral respect. The Spaniards became as loving as the Chileans, played the life to acquire it, and I shall not become a first the whole thing would have been settled the se of these orders, called on the Comme

dere Rodgers that if he and Kilpatrick had arrived two
menths earlier the whole thing would have been settled
passessily.

When the day for the bombardment arrived Admiral
Schaham declined to keep his promise with Rodgers,
and the bombardment was of course not prohibited.
The Commodore sent word the night before the bombardment that he withdrew all opposition, and next
morning weighed anchor and stood off the harbor, to be
out of the way of the bombardment. When the Spannards
which we steamed in and sent our surgeons and men
cables to give assistance to the wounded, if any, and to
out it suppressing the fire.

A SIGE BIT OF BEYENGE.

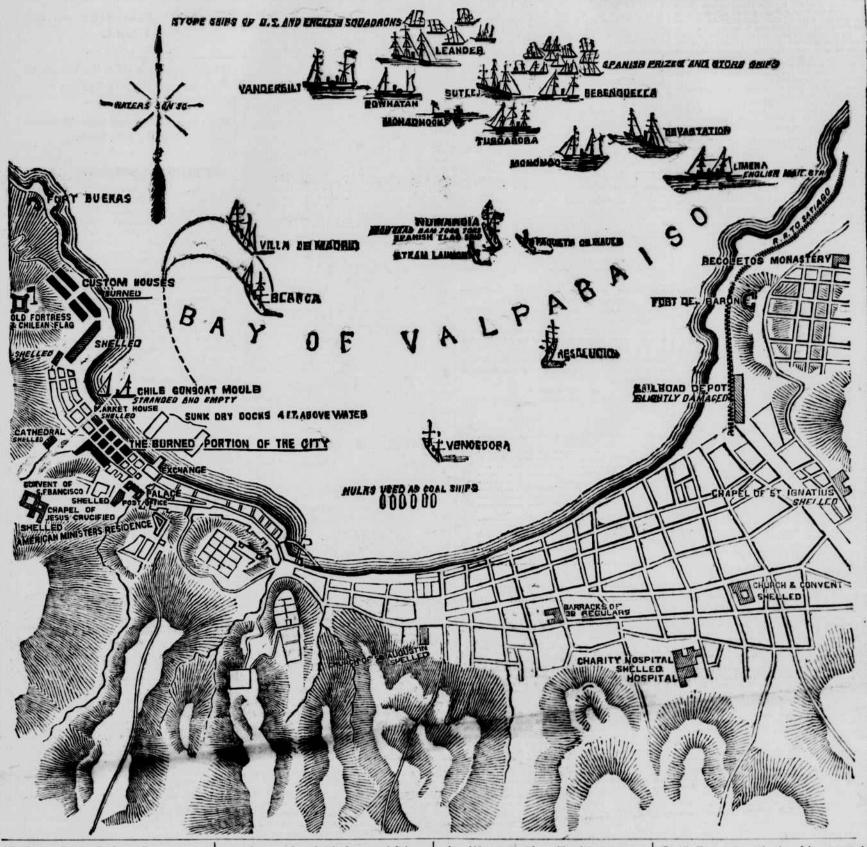
The course of Commodore Rodgers and General Kilpatout it is suppressing the fire.

A SIGE BIT OF BEYENGE,

The course of Commodore Rodgers and General Kilpatout the fact one of the sweetest revenges ever enjoyed
by man, which it will endeavor to explain that all Americans may enjoy it. As far as this deet has been, the
facility of the population of the South American
out have been exceeds, and during our war they were as
the states of Valparasios were particularly worr dearout frames, and hated us most corduity. During the
public they repeatedly informed the people of this
country that the United States were "played out." At
the place the days of the first ill-fated Montter. They
bushed at the comparison of an American iron-clad with
the Leander and Suitej-both crack English resoluce when with the Numancia. Gesel was their rage when
their own Admiral abandoned them to bombardment, and
prome we had been an experiment of the protection of
the American classes/our Monadonet, and American iron-clad with
the Leander and Suitej-both crack English resolusolution of the protection, and the their own Admiral abandoned them to bombardment, and
prome we have the protection, and to hitmete that he
seed the country of the heart of the old Commodore
and the season descender when had to suffer enjoyed
to the manufact of the heart of the old Commodore
and the season descender when ha

THE SPANISH OUTRAGE AT VALPARAISO.

Map Showing the City, the Burned District, Public Buildings Injured, Position of the Bombarding Fleet, &c.



handseme wooden sword: The English Minister, Thompson, came to Valparaiso and let in a hurry the day before the bombardment. His room at the hotel was entered and his despatches taken, and on his arrival at his hotel in Santiago he was given notice to quit by the proprietor. He was also turned out of the club of which he had been a member for the last forty years. The English flect is now at a discount, the officers do not go ashore, and they are "damned all in heaps." On the contrary the English residents say we are "bully boys," and swear by John Rodgers, athough he didn't save their property.

INFORTANT INCOMENTS REGISTA TO LIGHT.

The Chileans, too, are loud in their praise of us. More than this, they have shown their gratitude in an important service. Certain highly important documents sent to the Chilean President by the Dictator of Peru have been given to General Klipatrick and forwarded by him to Washington. These documents came to hight in this manner:—come time ago a French stranger suddenly died in Lima. The Peruvian government took charge of his papers, &c., as is usual, and among them discovered documents which proved him to have been a French agent coming with proposals to the Dictator of Peru to make himself Kine or Emperor, promising aid in men and money from France under the Mexican flag—in other words, through Maximilian. These papers show that there is a nice little scheme between France and Spain to make a jump at all the small South American republic. England approves but does not help by men or money. This whole Chilean war is part and parcel of the plan. This important information goes by this mail to Washington, and you will, doubtless, have more of it very son from that source.

VALPARADO, April 9, 1866.
The bombardment of the city has slightly disarranged mail communication, and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Pacific is to leave for Callao and Panama to-day, instead of the 17th, the usual day. She will doubtless be detained for some time at Callac and en route, but I write briefly by her in hopes she will reach Panama in time for the Aspiawall steamer of

The Spanish squadron is still in this harbor, and Callao has not been bombarded. No further action has been taken as yet against any other points on the coast, and the Spanish Commodore had assured the foreign Consuls that he will not renew the bombardment of Valparaiso unless his squadron was annoyed by torpedoes, or the government of Chile attempted to use severe measures with the Spanish subjects in its hands.

REINPORCEMENT OF THE SPANISH SQUADRON. The Spanish squadron at Valparaiso has been rein-forced by the arrival of the screw frigate Almanza, of sixty guns; and the screw corvettes Vad-dras and Consucio, twenty guns each, and the transport Trinidad, six guns, are now due here. These vessels bring a large supply of clothing and ordnance stores. Among the latter are twenty-eight rifled guns of the heaviest calibre for distribution among the other vessels of the squadron, the Numancia receiving the largest portion; and besides they have fifteen hundred men, marine infantry, for duty on shore should their services be required in that way. Other ships are looked for daily; among them ad-

Gunz
Numancia, ron-clad, 4,000 tons, screw
Villa de Madrid, screw
Almanza, screw 60
Berenguela, screw 50
Etterne or rew
Resolucion, serw 40
Marquis de la Victoria, screw 3
Marquis de la Victoria, acrew 3 Vencedora, screw 3
Total 296
-The arrival of the others will increase this force as fol-
-The arrival of the others will increase this lotte as lot-
lows:
Guna
Tripidad, screw
Vad-drag, screw 20
Consuelo, serew
Additional for distribution
Making a grand total of

lestroy as they suppose.

are unknown, but you may expect to hear by any arrival now afford to leave a portion of his fleet to maintain the on his errand of destruction. He may, however, and robably will keep his forces well in hand until the Peruvian iron clads make their appearance.

AUTHORITIES.

resolutions of their countrymen in Valparaiso, in which condemned for not having prevented by force the bompardment of Valparaiso and consequent destruction of their property. A copy of these resolutions was forresidents in Valparaiso had presented their claims for the damage they had sustained by the bombardment.

LOSSES SUSTAINED BY THE BOMBARDMENT. The following is a statement given of the losses sustained by the bombardment and fire created thereby:-

Commercial Rooms	2,000
Artiflery barracks	500
First and second section of stores	7.500
Third and fourth section of stores	400,000
Outworks of do	15,000
12.002	
Total	\$432,500
PRIVATE PROPERTY.	
Pedregal	\$7,000
N. N	9,000
Pena	14,000
Gallo	200,000
Gallo	12,000
Mannett	18.000
Hotel Lafayette	2,500
Hotel de la Union	50,000
Correa	8,000
Templeman & Co	40,000
Diaz	25,000
Good	20,000
Correa	25,000
Edwards	20,000
Total	\$450,500
FURNITURE (APPROXIMATE).	*****
Of all kinds	\$100,000
MERCHANDISE.	
In public stores.	
In public stores	
In public stores.	\$9,000,000
In public stores. In private houses. Total	\$9,000,000
In public stores. In private houses. Total. **EXAPTITUATION.**	\$9,000,000 200,000 \$9,200,000
In public stores. In private houses. Total. RECAPITULATION.	\$9,000,000 200,000 \$9,200,000 \$432,500
In public stores. In private houses. Total. Public property. Private property.	\$9,000,000 200,000 \$9,200,000 \$452,500 450,000
In public stores. In private houses. Total. Public property. Private property. Farnture.	\$9,000,000 200,000 \$9,200,000 \$452,500 450,000 100,000
In public stores. In private houses. Total. Public property. Private property.	\$9,000,000 200,000 \$9,200,000 \$452,500 450,000
In public stores. In private houses. Total. Public property. Private property. Private property. Purnture. Merchandise.	\$9,000,000 200,000 \$9,200,000 \$432,500 450,000 100,000 9,200,000
In public stores. In private houses. Total. Public property. Private property. Farniture. Merchandise. Total.	\$9,000,000 200,000 \$9,200,000 \$432,500 450,000 100,000 9,200,000
In public stores. In private houses Total Public property. Private property. Furniture. Merchandise. Total NOW DIVIDED.	\$9,000,000 200,000 \$9,200,000 \$452,500 450,600 100,000 9,200,000
In public stores. In private houses. Total. Public property. Private property. Furniture. Merchandise. Total	\$9,006,000 200,000 \$9,200,000 \$432,500 450,600 160,000 \$,206,000 \$10,183,000
In public stores. In private houses Total Total	\$9,006,000 200,000 \$9,200,000 \$432,500 450,600 100,000 \$,200,000 \$10,183,000 \$432,500
In public stores. In private houses. Total. Public property. Private property. Furniture. Merchandise. Total	\$9,006,000 200,000 \$9,200,000 \$432,500 450,600 160,000 \$,206,000 \$10,183,000
In public stores. In private houses Total Total	\$9,000,000 200,000 \$9,200,000 \$432,500 160,000 9,200,000 \$10,183,000 \$432,500 9,395,600

immense difference of the loss sustained by foreigners over the government and people of Chile is supposed to There is no doubt but that the foreigners have suffered any point on the coast is bombarded, for remove every-Spanish American republics, and there is little left to de-

It is a fault of the people of the various republice south of the Equator that if they become involved in a quarrel with a strong foreign Power they depend not upon their own strength or energy to maintain their upon their own strength or energy to maintain their point, but look for safety in the large foreign interest to be found in all of their seaports, thinking that nothing will take place whereby this foreign interest will be damaged. This has been the principal reason mby the Chilence continued to think that Valparaico would not be hombarded and seriously injured; they relied upon the presence of England, France and the United States to aid them, see it was only at the last moment that the truth stared them in the face that those Powers would remain, scutral and would not interfere with the Spanisrd to prevent his carrying out threats that other points will be sufe an account of Toreign property," but as Commodore Safets was not prevented from carrying out the

corvettes Union and America have left the balance of the allied floct and gone to the Straits of Magelian to Join company with the Buescar and Independencia. I would not be surprised if the Spanish squadron, or a large portion of it, would visit that locality in order to head off the two expected iron-clads, and try to prevent their reaching the Pacific ocean. The probabilities are they will do so, and we may next hear of an important and highly interesting naval engagement somewhere in the vicinity of Terra tel Fuego.

There has been no change in the United States squadron here. Admiral Pearson has not yet arrived. The coming on of the norther season on this coast may scatter the numerous vessels of war here collected, for the ancherage in this bay is said to be anything but comfortable at that time.

Our Panama Correspondence

PANAMA, May 1, 1866. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Pacific, Capt. Waicott, from the South Coast, arrived in this harbor on the 29th ult., bringing dates from Valpa rates to the 9th and Callas to the 22d of April.

It is most amusing to read the numerous reports that are given, in the papers of Peru principally, regarding from El Porcenir of Callao, of April 21, published among came in the steamer we hear that the Minister of the United States has prevented the departure of the Spanish equadron until the claims of the merchants of the United bembardment, have been arranged." The editor, however: concludes the paragraph by saying, "We have not seen this notice in any of the papers of Chile;" thus proving that, although he gives the report in "leaded English," still be considers it rather doubtful. This is but a same parties trying to create an excitement, and which finds its way into the public journals. Our papers were charged everywhere abroad with telling imme about our war; but the best of them at that work were but pigmies in comparison with what we re-ceive here from the South Coast, I am convinced that Monchausen was a Peruvian by birth, born somewhere between Callao and Lima.

THE PERUVIAN MAN OF WAR STRAWER CHALACO arrived at Callao from Panama on the 16th uit. She caried with her the three one hundred, and two thirty ried with her the three one hundres, and we cannot pounder Parrott rifled game belonging to the government of Chile, that were purchased here. Very probably these pieces will be placed in battery at Callao, for there is not much chance at present of delivering them to their owners; if so there will be a trial of the three great makers, Armstrong, Blakely and Parrott, side by side, and the guns of the latter will no doubt do good service if the loaders do not put the shells in them fuse will first.

side, and the guns of the latter will no doubt do good service if the loaders do not put the shells in them fune and first.

Acron that the American ship Odessa, that brought a cargo of coal and provisions to the Spanish squadron from Montevideo, and that atterwards proceeded to the Chinchs leisands for a load of guano, has been seized by the Persyana authorities. Our Consolberte says that she was seized by the United States steamer Wateree "for a breach of neutrality," but as cargying a cargo in a neutral vessel to one belligerent involves no other risk than that of capture by the vessels of war of the other, why, this story is very unitely, and one that cannot swallow. The Consol. Is not yet posted on all points of Whaston, Vatel, Upton and other authorities on international law, maritime warfare, rights of neutrality, and, so I must make every allowance for his getting the story wrong and foremost. The Odessa has been seized, as I have stated, and the Wateree went up from Callan to the Chineks to look into the case, but as she had returned before the steamer sailed, we imagine that Commander Paulding found the proceedings to be all regular and eximple the removement of the seamer sailed, we imagine that Commander Paulding found the proceedings to be all regular and eximple the content of the seamer sailed, we imagine that Commander Paulding found the proceedings to be all regular and eximple the content of the seamer sailed, we imagine that Commander Paulding found the proceedings to be all regular and eximple that the state of the seamer sailed, we imagine that Commander Paulding found the proceedings to be all regular and eximple that the state of the seamer sailed, we imagine that contained in the strangement, were no positive, that not the content of the seamer sailed, we intagine that Commander Paulding found the proceedings to be all regular and eximple the seamer sailed, we intagine that Commander Paulding found the proceedings to be all regular and eximple the seamer that the seamer than the seamer t

expected arrival of his Excellency the President elect at Aspinwali, is the absorbing topic of conversation with the residents of Panana, as all are anxious to know what course he hisends to pursue when once more controlling the government and recepte. It is openly stated here that his intention is to remove the seat of government from Begota to Panana, and, if this he so, the change will probably be made, for what he intends to do he generally does, especially when he controls with an iron will. The change, I think, would be of advantage to the government, and would vastly benefit Panama and the Istinus. It certainly would add much to the gayerty of the place, and would give us some life other than that created by retoultionary alarma. We should have the foreign Ministers here, and, consequently, a vast addition to society, but, above all, it would enable business with the government to be transacted with despatch, and not be subjected to the delay of the two months necessary to make the horrible journey from Santa Martha to Begota and back. I hope, for one, that Panama will be the capital of the republic, and if the General will only carry out the idea I will say many a good word for him that his great distance away at Rogota now prevents my saying. This promise of mune, if he sees it, may have some effect, who knows?

and the Action of the American and

La Celesca, the Spanish organ published in this city, has in its Epst number a communication from Admiral Nunez to the Spanish Minister at Washington, from

Notice to the Spanish Minister at Washington, from which we translate the following estracts.

On Beauto the Novascus, Is the Ray of Valtarano, April 2, 1986.

To Her Majorit's Esvor Ermandentiant Asia Missister Fleshporteriant at Washington .

Executioner—In order that your Escellency may form an exact dea of the occurrences of the last fortingth, I have the boner of placing before you a summary of the most recent events, regretting that want of time should prevent my scholing oppose of the despatches I have addressed to her Majority a government.

On the 17th of last month I was invited to dise by the American Commodore Redgers on board of his fagabip. During dimer the Commodore expressed ardent wishes for the termination of our difficulty with Chile, and suggested that, were I clothed with full powers, the attainment of such an object might, in his opinion, be accomplished. Upon being informed that I had the necessary powers, he said that he would immediately communicate with his Minister and see if their united efforts could not seeine peace.

A few days after I received the visit of the Commodore and of General Kijastrick. Both seemed animated by the best wishes and invited me to join them in a conference, which, though of a private and confidential character, might perhaps result in the termination of the war.

Upon my acceptance of the proposal, the American

ference, which, though of a private and confidential character, might perhaps result in the termination of the war.

Upon my acceptance of the proposal, the American Minister said to me, that although the conference was strictly confidential, the Minister of Foreign Afairs of the Republic had notice of the step that was now being taken, and that he (the American Minister) as well as the Commoders, who had taken the initiative in the matter, were very much interested to arriving at the object they had in view.

The Commodore proposed a plan for an arrangement which he considered equally hotocrable for foods belignered. In accordance with this plan there should be a cessation of hostilities; my credentials presented, and a new investigation made of the different grievances against Chile. As an earnest of peace there should first be a reciprocal equal of one-and-twenty guine, in the following manner.—The flags of Spain and Chile, hotsted at the mattheside of the English and American flagships should be saluted by the guns of the two equadroms, and in this malute a Chisan fort and the Spaines squadron should join, as such manner, that, with the noise and senoke, it should never be known by whom the first gun had been fired.

As your Excellency may readily suppose, I rejected the arrangement, acknowledging however, the good in

should be fired.

It was confidently expected that the forces of Regiand and the United States would appose the bombarament. The property stored in the government warm-bases, and entirely consumed by the firing, belonged to Frenchmen and technics.

The government had opposed the removal of goods by the foreign merchants. I remain, &C., CASTO MENDEZ NUNEZ.

The Japan Steamship Not a Pallure-

Letter from Captain Comstock.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD, The official report of the reception of the guabou

Purlyama at Japan states that the greatest satisfaction putid to receive her, and in a letter from the United States Minister to Captain Hallett, who carried the vessel out he says .- "I am requested by the Governor of Forassure you, in their behalf, that the Japanese govern-ment is very much pleased with the Fusiyama and the

assure you, in their behalf, that the Japanese government is very much pleased with the Fusiyama and the excellent condition in which you deliver her." The French naval officers and engineers, who tested the ship in behalf of the Japanese government, expressed the greatest satisfaction at the completeness and perfection of the ship, her enginee, armament and general fitness for the service intended.

The report in the London Tones of the suicide of the engineer who ordered or purchased her cannot be true, as no such person was known in the transaction. The capitain retrivined in Japan until the moment of the latest dates from there, and heard of no such event by any person, or in fact of any diseastefaction in regard to the vessel. Thousands of our countrymen vested the Fusiyama during her rodistruction and after completion at the port of New York, and she was considered by all who ask her a superior vessel in every respect.

The Navy Department ordered a trial to be used of her speed and the ship to be reported upon as to her fitness for our service, which was so favorable that they offered to take her at her osst, but it was enhancement, which may be a superior to be a superior with matriculant from that Power.

It is due to the constructors of this vessel, her engines, dec, as well as myself and all concerned, to state the facts above, and I am sorprised that, without some official data to 70 upon, your journal should, as disparage the mechanics of our country and defame those who have faithfully discharged a true of so great importance to e as a people who are competing with the mechanics of England and France for the parcoage of these governments who cannot construct their own engage of war.

I gave much personal attention to the busining and equipping of the Fusiyama, and also called to my aid the best ammetance and advise to be obtained, and know that no better vessel of her class was ever constructed in this or any other outerly, or at less cost for the same character of vessel.

Affairs at the Lower Quarantine remain in education for both very little change having occurred in the order of things since the last official report. No additional deaths are reported, and but four new cases of choiers have been reported, and but four new cases of choiers have been admitted on beard of the Falcon. Absopether, after that direction begin to assume a more cheerful aspect and the condition of the parients in the keepital is all present more encouraging than at any time under their privat at this port or board of the steamer Virginia. The might ship to the Saraions are improving as well as hopeful ship to the Saraions are improving as well as most or a relapse.

The following is Dr. Hamel's latest report to the Quarantine Commissioners.—

Shir Falcon, May 8, 1866.

The following four new cases were received assection report.—Futer Jenson, and 19, 60 Bennount, from Virginia, Joseph Miller, aged 16, of Nassau, from Virginia; Joseph Lind, aged 21, of Steeden, from Virginia; Som Herech Mechil, aged 24, of France.

The linkspecial at last report.

Treal in hespital.